

2,430,400 BRONZE STARS SHOW PART OF YANKS IN WAR

Participation in One of 12
Major Operations Needed
to Wear Emblem

1,200,000 IN ARGONNE DRIVE

Numbers Engaged Range from 24
Divisions in Last Big Battle to
1,200 at Vittorio-Veneto

The recognition by the Chief of Staff of the Army of 12 major operations, for participation in any one of which the wearer of a War Service Ribbon is entitled to a bronze star, has made it possible to bring out more rather interesting facts and figures in regard to several operations thus recognized.

Altogether, according to existing statistics, about 2,430,400 bronze stars will be necessary to represent on the breasts of the members and ex-members of the American Expeditionary Forces, the major operations in which they took part during the war. That this number is very considerably in excess of the total number of American soldiers who came to Europe shows that a great many participated in more than one major operation and indicates, as plainly as anything could, how very busy the A.E.F. was during its comparatively brief period of fighting during the summer and autumn months of 1918. According to the statistics prepared by the Operations Section of the General Staff at Chaumont, the names, dates and numbers of American troops taking part in these major operations were as follows:

Operation	Date	Troops Engaged
Somme Defensive, Mar. 21-Apr. 15, 1918		2,200
Lys Defensive, Apr. 9-27		500
Aisne Defensive, May 27-June 5		27,500
Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, June 9-13		27,000
Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15-18		85,000
Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18-Aug. 4		270,000
Somme Offensive, Aug. 8-Nov. 11		51,000
Offensive-Aisne, Aug. 18-Nov. 11		85,000
Ypres-Lys Offensive (France-Belgium), Aug. 19-Nov. 11		108,000
St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept. 12-16		550,000
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 26-Oct. 11		1,200,000
Battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Italy), October 24-Nov. 4		1,200

It should be said at once that the numbers of troops given above as participating in each operation are stated by the Operations Section to be merely approximations, designed to give the totals in round numbers, whether by whole divisions where a division or more was engaged, or by smaller units where less than a division was engaged. The major operations enumerated are noticeably divided between the first seven, which were all defensive, and the last seven, which were all offensive, showing at about the middle of July the turning point in the war, when the initiative was seized by Marshal Foch on July 18, and its continuous employment thereafter. The figures also show at a glance the relative number of American troops available and indicate clearly where the main power was coming from which was the indispensable prerequisite of Allied success.

Work of "Carey's Chickens"

So far as reports indicate, the bulk of the American troops engaged in the Somme Defensive consisted of the Headquarters Detachment and Companies B and D of the 6th Regiment of Engineers. In the early part of the 3rd Division, these Engineer troops had been sent to France a long time before the rest of the division, arriving in December, 1917. They were put to work behind the British front and when the Germans broke through toward Amiens, late in March, they were rushed to the front to fill a part of the gap. They were not only engaged in the fighting, but they also existed for some days just east of Villers-Bretonneux. Here they fulfilled their task gallantly and successfully, for about a week, until relieved by British troops, and materially in holding the vital line that an effort will be made in a later article to do justice to the work of.

The only representative of the American Army in the Lys Defensive appears to have been some hospital units whose reports have not been made available, though it would be interesting to know what was done by the handful of Americans in the field, where the records show the smallest number participating in any of the operations recognized by our Army.

The Aisne Defensive, during the time it continued to be an active operation; that is, while the Germans were still trying to force their way nearer to Paris, involved the work of two American divisions, the 2nd and the 3rd. The 2nd Division moved into the Château-Thierry sector on May 31, passing from the command of the 1st Army to that of the 3rd Army. The 20th Infantry, the 21st Infantry, the 22nd Infantry, the 23rd Infantry, the 24th Infantry, the 25th Infantry, the 26th Infantry, the 27th Infantry, the 28th Infantry, the 29th Infantry, the 30th Infantry, the 31st Infantry, the 32nd Infantry, the 33rd Infantry, the 34th Infantry, the 35th Infantry, the 36th Infantry, the 37th Infantry, the 38th Infantry, the 39th Infantry, the 40th Infantry, the 41st Infantry, the 42nd Infantry, the 43rd Infantry, the 44th Infantry, the 45th Infantry, the 46th Infantry, the 47th Infantry, the 48th Infantry, the 49th Infantry, the 50th Infantry, the 51st Infantry, the 52nd Infantry, the 53rd Infantry, the 54th Infantry, the 55th Infantry, the 56th Infantry, the 57th Infantry, the 58th Infantry, the 59th Infantry, the 60th Infantry, the 61st Infantry, the 62nd Infantry, the 63rd Infantry, the 64th Infantry, the 65th Infantry, the 66th Infantry, the 67th Infantry, the 68th Infantry, the 69th Infantry, the 70th Infantry, the 71st Infantry, the 72nd 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Second Looeys With Three Stripes Get Precedence Over Colonels With One in Sailing Order

Forty men from the 26th Division have been mentioned in G.O. 21, Hq. S.O.S. "for courageous sacrifice in submitting to experiments to determine the manner of transmission of trench fever, and contracting the same, thereby performing an eminent service to the Allied cause and to humanity."

Officers or enlisted men who are awaiting promotion or commission and who belong to organizations under orders to proceed to the United States need not be detached from their organizations and remain in France, says Bulletin 53. The person to be promoted may go to America, but must state his preference in writing.

Good Wholesome Food Well Prepared
Reasonable Prices
EVERYWHERE IN PARIS

The Flower

Allies, especially concerning Russia, and, while the War Department has announced that it is not possible to say anything definite from Archangel and Murmansk, the French press has announced that American Marines made up a part of an Allied contingent which has been sent to the recognition of the Kolchak Government in Russia, which has achieved considerable successes against the Bolsheviks and claims to control the military situation has not been granted as yet, as the American delegation has demanded further proof of the loyalty of the Kolchak Government to Great Britain and Japan are willing to recognize Kolchak with certain guarantees, it is reported.

Questions which will still remain unsettled in the Austrian agreement, but which, it is hoped, will not delay peace with the new republic are matters which deal with the question of the Austrian share in the case of indemnity. Both are impossible of settlement until the exact status of some of the provinces of the old empire and the old empire is more definitely established.

Neither will there be the old loneliness of the pioneer days. Group settlements or colonies of not less than 100 settlers are to be formed. This arrangement will avoid the wide scattering of settlers, facilitate better marketing of products, allow better cooperation in building and maintaining roads and other public works, and afford social advantages to offset the loneliness of the city, which too often takes men from

Name in full.....

Home address.....

How old are you?.....

What was your occupation before you enlisted?.....

Have you ever worked on a farm?.....

Are you interested in this plan to provide work and a farm for you?.....

What kind of farm do you wish to follow?.....

State whether general, livestock or fruit. }

Would you be willing to take a job on some project if offered to you?.....

In your own State?..... Anywhere in the U.S.?.....

and that need only irrigation to make their cultivation well worth while. New England and the central States also have millions of acres to offer.

The farms will range in size from one acre to 320-acre lots for homes to two- and two-acre lots for homes to \$200 per acre. Prices will range from \$100 to \$150,000.

Sixty per cent of the money required for improvements will be advanced by the Government and will be payable on the installment plan.

It is estimated that it will take two years to get the land ready. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of former soldiers will be given work at good wages, if they so desire it, in preparing the land for cultivation. This will afford thousands of opportunities for skilled as well as common labor.

Soil experts, geologists and land surveyors are to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and no man will take up a

the country because of the longings for family life in rural districts.

Schools and community parks are to be established in every colony, and 60 per cent of the public improvements are to be supplied by the Government.

Thirty-seven States have already taken some steps toward co-operating with the national Government in carrying out the program the minute the project was laid down. They had all indicated the subject was one of their Legislatures have said approval in Congress, and before all of them are either pending or passed laws appropriating money and establishing commissions to help carry the program through.

When private Sanbo, late of St. Nazaire got back to his home in New Orleans, didn't have a souvenir to show. He h

"All I saw in dat dodgasted France w mud and kilometers," he wailed.

WRIGLEY

**A boon to the tired,
fighter. So easy to
so refreshing to have
you need refreshment.
for teeth, breath, appet-**

The Flower

The illustration shows two packs of Wrigley's Doublemint gum. The pack on the left is labeled 'NEW FLAVOR' and 'LASTS'. The pack on theright is labeled 'WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM'. Below the packs is a globe showing the Americas.

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The Stars and Stripes

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FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

MEMORIAL DAY

"I shall forget him in the morning light;
And while I am asleep he will not speak;
But at the stable door he'll say good-night."

It isn't quite the same as it used to be; the dark stallions, the pale faces, the black pomp of despair of civilian days. There's a new feeling toward death, a better understanding. It is no longer strange and mysterious; it has moved among us; it has struck suddenly, mercifully, often.

We left him perhaps without a handshake when he piled into a cation and rolled away, or when we crawled out of the fox-hole he was just gone; or maybe we didn't hear about it at all until long afterward because, Armywise, he had been transferred and we hadn't.

And, while we didn't think about it then—things were happening mercifully fast and furious and we couldn't think at all—now we have assembled our thoughts and decided what we were really fighting for, and so it all seems a part of the plan, loss as well as victory, death as sure as discharge.

So he will be with us, not in the busy rush of the life we take up again, but quietly at the day's end—living and real; for his going from us was unmarred by the harsh convention of civilian death, and quite cheerily, across the golden shadows, we'll answer his good-night.

CANTIGNY

Ran the American communiqué of May 28, 1918:

This morning in Picardy, our troops, attacking on a front of one and a quarter miles, advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took 200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small. Hostile counter-attacks broke down under our fire.

Ran the American communiqué of May 29, 1918:

In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Renewed counter-attacks broke down under our fire.

And the communiqué of May 30, 1918—just a year ago today—wrote the final to the story by tersely stating:

The enemy has again been completely repulsed by artillery and infantry action in attacks against our new positions near Cantigny.

Thus, in the brief and soldierly words of the communiqué, is told the story of how the first American-planned and executed attack of the war made good, and with a vengeance. But the communiqués do not tell how much the sign and token of Cantigny meant to the weary and harassed Allied world.

A little over two months before, the Hun had launched his great offensive designed to split the French and British Armies and sweep the latter into the sea. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig had wrenched the hearts—and stiffened the backbones—of the Allied peoples with his famous "Back to the wall" order. General Pershing had made his offer of "All that we have is yours" to Marshal Foch, newly-made commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies; and the world turned, expectant, to see what all that we had could do.

And that part of our then so little all assigned to the supremely important sector northwest of Montdidier and southeast of Amiens, at the very apex of the salient created by the enemy in his March 21 offensive, did surpassing well. It proved beyond a doubt that the American fighting man could be relied on not only to deliver the goods in a smashing attack, but to hang on and hold his hard-won position in the face of the worst of counter fire. It gave new quickening to the heart, new blood to the cheeks, to hear it sung that "the Yanks are coming." For at Cantigny, for the first time on a European battlefield, they came, saw and conquered.

After that first test, the Allied leaders no longer hesitated about putting American troops into positions of responsibility. At Château-Thierry, in the Marne defensive, in the great Soissons-Marne counter-offensive of July, and at St. Mihiel, they amply justified the trust reposed in them, until, after those weary weeks in the Argonne, they finally broke through and destroyed the enemy's most vital lines of communication on the entire Western front. The promise of Cantigny in the late spring was fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, in the late fall before the gates of Sedan; and the harvest of victory was reaped.

Of the men who fought at Cantigny, not so very many are now left among us in this Memorial Day anniversary of our first signal success in the war, for the great division which took and held that town in Picardy has traveled far and gone through much in the year that is past. But those members of the 28th United States Infantry and of the battalion of the 26th United States Infantry that took part in the attack and went through the two days' nightmare that succeeded it have today the right, if ever fighting men had, to shake each other by the hand in remembrance of that time a scant twelve months ago; for there they gave hope to the world.

THE GOLDEN CHANCE

Those two million men from America, known to the world and more intimately to France as the A.E.F., have all but completed their service to the United States. More than half of their number already have returned to America, home and friends, and many have taken their former places in America's industrial life.

This evolution has been the natural re-

sult of service, transferred from a civil to a military basis, and actual experience with a victorious Army. Few of those who missed this experience will know what they lost. A study will reveal the advantages these returning men will have in their present status, as compared against themselves two years or so ago.

Comparison will be made. The opportunity has come. The results will prove themselves, and soon will be evident in the very life of the nation. Men who stooped, bent-kneed and with head and eyes down, on their way to their offices two years ago, will enter them erect, sturdy and resolute, with chin up and eyes to the front.

Some came to the Army and with it to France who could not write their names, who had never boarded a railroad train, who saw the ocean for the first time on that voyage, who knew nothing of the greater inventions or progress of civilization. These will return, improved by study, travel and experience in a greater world than they ever imagined, and will profit thereby. Their individual profit will be less than that which they will bring to their communities and through them to all America.

They have lived to be new men, and, what is singularly fortunate, they return to a comparatively new land.

What an opportunity is theirs!

THE SOLDIER GRAVE

Before we are demobilized, great plans are being made for an army of bronze and marble to mark the resting places of our soldier dead. Unchecked, such a movement will mean that individuals, units, veteran organizations and even States will be contesting to erect the most costly, the most impressive or the most artistic monuments, and to place such simulacra over their respective dead at the earliest possible date.

The mausoleums will be raised in a country noted for its historic art; they will be viewed for generations to come by travelers from all nations, and they will stand representative of American art.

A commission should be appointed from the ranks of America's foremost artists for the purpose of selecting a uniform design, as has been done in England, Belgium and Italy. No opportunity should be lost to make our cemeteries as beautiful as possible, and such a committee could employ the natural scenic effects to advantage. Trees and flowers could be planted to beautify them as gardens, but such beautification would fail if the course to be followed depended upon the purses of individuals or communities.

The committee should select the design that would mark all graves the same, let such inscriptions be upon the tombstone as the relatives might wish, but under no consideration should a wealthy family be permitted to lavish its grave with costly sculpture, when the lad who died just as bravely as the other and with ideals quite as high must rest under some memorial drained from a meager purse.

They are America's dead, and America should stand over them and see that they are all cared for in the same proportion, with the same expenditure, and with one plain, solemn design created by the co-operation of the best American artists.

If this course is taken, taste, art, beauty and grace will not be lost in a conglomeration of inharmonious structures.

THE GREAT UNKISSED

Those of us of sufficient antiquity will recall that after the Spanish-American war (because at that time we really had the idea that it was a war), one Richmond Pearson Hobson returned to the United States to gain the reputation of being the most kissed person in modern history. We were two juvenile then to envy him particularly, for our idea of kissing was a hated tribute we paid for getting stuck at "post office" or some other childish game.

However, we marked down in our mental note books the fact that frequent osculation was an easy, though disagreeable, means of getting famous. And, being young and ambitious, some of us may have conceived the notion of reaching the presidential chair by a route of labial salutations.

But what a fall is there, our countrymen! Here we have been in foreign climes for a couple of years or less, and so far not a single member of the A.E.F. has gained notoriety through the caresses bestowed upon him. True, the average three-day leave man, on returning from Paris, has modestly refrained from recounting his exploits, and his buddies may have drawn their own deductions. But not a word of it has ever gotten into the newspapers. Not a man has worked his way into the limelight of publicity by these means.

However, it is apparent that the A.E.F., whatever reputation it may have made in battle, is in crying need of an expert kisser. Are we to allow a hero of that minor skirmish known as the Spanish-American war to go ahead of us in any respect? Never!

So it is up to the Yank to get busy in short order and put it all over the record of one Richmond Pearson Hobson.

CIVVIES

The soldier who returns home, receives his discharge and dons his civilian clothes, will more than likely make a better impression on his future employer than one who remains in uniform. This is not true in all cases, but the employer would like to know just how his prospective workers will look in mufti.

A patriotic employer would like to hire a man on his war record, but a Yank's chances for a position will be much less if he tries to take advantage of his olive drab and his service in France alone to get him the position. Every one is proud of the khaki he has worn, but the mere fact that a man has been in France does not mark him a hero. We know that full well over here, and the people at home realize it also. It is the old stand-by of personality, individuality and service.

For us the work is almost over, the time has come to go to work; in fact, in many cases, to hunt for work. And the employer wants the man that is under the uniform, not the uniform alone.

The Army's Poets

AMERICA MILITANT

They march again whose feet we thought were stilled.
They strike whose swords we thought were scabbarded.
From every cross-crowned bivouac of the dead
The long lines form in ranks imperial-willed.

Tremble, industries, high and seven-hilled,
Go hide the face and wash the hands of red.
Shoulder to shoulder sweep with tidal tread
The dawn-dread youth cut down and counted dead.

Before their sun-woven banners kings shall kneel,
Great governors shall look and bend them low,
And every fortress wrong shall know their steel.
And never a gun-strong hill shall stay them no,
While tender blades shall spring beneath their heel.
And children follow safely where they go.
R. S.

MAY THIRTIETH

O'er the graves of heroes fallen
On the hillside and the plain,
Tortured earth to nature answering,
There shall bloom her flowers again.
Not a place will be forever
Not one spot to earth left bare,
Blending with a thousand colors,
Faith will show her flowers there.

You will see the snow drop glisten,
Pale and pure, its fragrance shed;
Here a group of lilacs blossom
Where they said all life was dead;
Violets in purple mourning;
Columbine in fragile grace—
Rivals all to striving given,
Just to mark our heroes' place.

Cones the poppies' flaming brilliance
(Tried in blood of noble strain)
Long it flares its crimson velvet,
For it droops to earth again.
Deep within earth's peaceful bosom
Pillowed 'neath the flowers' crest
Not forsaken, not forgotten
Lie the heroes of our quest.
O. M. DUNN,
Base Hosp. 41.

THE CAPTURED GUNS

In Paris streets the captured guns in frowning
silence stand;
Broken, unlimbered, torn and rent, encumbering
the land.

Spawped of malice, sired of hate—to hell con-
signed they are—
As France, triumphant, leaps from them to her
ascending star.

Now little ones can pat these guns and ride upon
their snouts;

They can play at games among them with child-
ish screams and shouts.
But sadly does the poet pause—and bitter is his
thought—

To him, they are the symbols of a hundred
battles fought.
To him, they grimly represent a million graves
up there.

His crippled, blinded comrades, the wail of world
despair.

He knows the price to bring these guns to rest
on Paris streets—
The price in blood, the blasted homes, the march-
ings and retreats.

He knows the price that France must pay
throughout the years ahead:
How all that live must render their accounting
to the dead.

The dead that died with Christ to bring a Resur-
rection Morn;
The dead to whom all men must bow for Liberty
return.

And yet it is most fitting—and it was for this
they died—
That boys and girls might play and romp, and
run about and hunt.

That mothers looking on may know that these
subjected guns
Mute standing tell the end of war, the safety of
their sons.

PAUL L. EVANS,
26th Division.

FROM FRANCE

When I am home again
I'll build an open grate,
And in the joyous place,
Of dreams that linger late,
I shall be back in France.

For I am one that loved her lengthy lanes,
The wanderings of Chance,
The musings by her roadside and the trains
Of cautious, slow, her line-pressed roads
That groaned at lifting hills and leaden loads,
And at my grate with fantasy aglow,
How sweet 'twould be for you to know
The France I love.

But I am not at home again;
There is no open grate,
And longing breathes of empty pain
That years necessitate
Until I am home.

Yes, I am one that loves the bended elm
Where Corot turned the loam
To leafy dells that whispered realms
On paths of rest and quiet, tranquil dream;
But I am still in France, and things can't seem
As I will leave them then before my grate,
With you beside me listening as I prate
The France I love.

166665.

THE PASSING OF THE COOTIE

The cooties got together
And held a big convention
To discuss the question whether
They should call the world's attention
To a matter quite neglected
In the Conference of Nations;
For the cooties had suspected
He was going to lose his rations.

For, with armies all disembled,
"Twould be ultimate starvation;
So the cooties all assembled
To work out a good salvation.
"The question is alarming!"
"Why, with all the world disarming,
How are we going to feed?"

For weeks the cooties wrangled
Upon how to exist,
When the complications tangled
With a new and sudden twist:
A bad and faithless cootie
Had wandered from the rest,
Neglected his real duty
For a major's sweater-vest.

Now, the major was commanding
A corps of sanitation
And was constantly demanding
A clean extermination
Of all the cooties that he hated.

"Till there was ne'er a trace,
"But—look!—the major scratches!
See the anger on his face!"

A cootie! Without losing
A precious moment from musing
And acquainted with the crime
He so cootie shall be living
When this day's sun has set—
Swears the major, unflinching,
"My leaf is on that bet!"

He got his scouts to find them,
And then filled the place with steam;
His machine was there to grind 'em;
You could hear the cooties scream
Now the cootie-curse is over,
"Cause one cootie left the rest
To be a traitor rover
On a major's sweater-vest.

HOWARD J. GIBSON,
American Military Supply Depot,
Rotterdam, Holland.

I WANT TO GO HOME

"I want to go home," waited the privet.
The sergeant and non-com were much
"For I'm sick of the camp and the drilling
The grub and the rest of the game;
I'm willing to do all the fighting
When this day's sun has set—
Swears the major, unflinching,
"My leaf is on that bet!"

He got his scouts to find them,
And then filled the place with steam;
His machine was there to grind 'em;
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"Cause one cootie left the rest
To be a traitor rover
On a major's sweater-vest.

HOWARD J. GIBSON,
American Military Supply Depot,
Rotterdam, Holland.

THAT'S EASY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
Some 1,600 soldiers of the Tank Corps were
transferred to the Motor Transport Corps at
various points. Six hundred of us came here.
Our old organizations have gone home. There
are some prospects that we, too, may soon be
on our way.

In the meanwhile, we should like THE
STARS AND STRIPES to tell us whether we will
be discharged as Tank Corps men or as Motor
Transport men.

We would be greatly obliged,
L. S. PATTON,
Pvt., M.R.U. 301.

[It is our opinion that we will all be dis-
charged as civilians.—EDITOR]

A WILLING WALKER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
In a recent issue, Cpl. Cizek makes a chal-
lenge for a long-distance hike, choice of route
left to contestant. Kindly telegraph accept-
ance tout de suite on the proviso that the
Engineers build a bridge across the big pond
for the route which I select from Brest to
Miss Liberty.

ANTHONY FRISKE,
A.P.O. 727.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1919



To those who
bravely suffer,
memory is kind. The
wistaria when summer
has burned away the last leaf,
blooms again in Autumn more beau-
tiful than ever.—Old French Saying.

The wistaria is withered—
That was purple by our doorway
On that fearsome, springtime morning
Sweetheart, when you marched away.
Now the walls are drab and ugly,
And our hedgeyard parched and dusty;
Summer mocks the tear-sweet picture
Of our last, glad, wistful day.

But as sure as laughing Maytime
Stole you from me, Soldier-Lover,
Took the purple from my doorway,
Left my heart a weeping tomb,
So will Autumn bring the mem'ry
Of your gentle, strong caresses,
Bring you, too—I have the promise—
The wistaria's second bloom.

H.R.B., Artillery

SMELL IT!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
In a world with minds ranging from that
of a conscientious objector to a Bernhardt we
may expect to find some interesting specimens.

There appeared in the Army and Navy Reg-
ister of April 5, 1919, a poem entitled "The
League of Nations," by P. White.
Being a more or less superficial student of
psychology, I desire to recommend to other students
of these closely related subjects the following
heroic poem:

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Build not a League of Nations
To force the world to peace,
For the strength of man will perish
Whenever war shall cease.
For the strong man comes from battle
Stronger for having been.
And war is a righteous victor
O'er all the forms of sin.

War gives us our fine traditions,
It's for our sons to men;
War makes our women love us
And only a weakling pen
Could deplore the war's glories
And cry for the day to dawn
When strong men will not battle,
And red blood will be drawn.

For 'tis on the blood of heroes
That the strength of the world has fed,
And always the blood of heroes
Has the van of nations led.

So build us no League of Nations,
Silly and weak and poor,
Having no great incentive
To cause it to endure.
Having no faith nor honor,
Having no soul nor heart,
Having no human feeling,
No spirit to impart.

Let the world's fine men of action
But live to the hilt of their sword,
And we need no League of Nations,
We need no man's appeals
To cause the world to unite,
And to make the truth survive,
For to spill the blood of heroes
Is to keep the race.

Owen P. White,
Nantes, France, March 10, 1919.

Now, as it is the mind of Mr. White that
I wish to study and not the meter of the
poem, certain additional data is required.
Perhaps some one in the A.E.F. can supply it.
What is, wanted is information as to whether
or not Mr. White got his inspiration for the
above lines while with a company of Infantry
in the Argonne or at Nantes in company with
Mademoiselle Vin Blanc.

CURIOUS.

WE'RE ALL YANKS NOW

HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES of
May 31, 1918.

HEALTH OF A.E.F. BETTER THAN
THAT OF TROOPS IN U.S.—"Excel-
lent" Is Medical Department's Report
on Conditions Here.

YANKS TAKE VILLAGE IN SUR-
PRISE ATTACK AND HANG ON
TIGHT—Neat Stroke at Cantigny Our
First Assault in Force.

LONG TROUSERS LATEST DE-
CREE OF ARMY TAILOR—Regulation
Spiral Wraps Will Still Be Worn,
However.

WHOLE COUNTRY HAS A MOVE
ON: VIM IS KEYNOTE—Red Cross
Drive's Success Proves Colossal Power
of United Effort.

TOBACCO ISSUE EVERY TEN
DAYS—All But Five Per Cent of Army
Smokes, Q.M. Learns.

TOBACCO ISSUE EVERY TEN DAYS

All But Five Per Cent of Army
Smokes, Q.M. Learns.

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:
It has just come to my notice that some
30,000 New Englanders in the 90th Division
have issued a proclamation to the A.E.F. that
they are not cowboys and Indians, but were
put into the 90th as filers-up and not, per-
haps, as they desired. The statement is cor-
rect, insofar as I am able to find out.

And in justice to all concerned, I want to
say that not all the members of the Texas and
Oklahoma divisions are cowboys and Indians.
Too, I want to make clear that none of these
are of the scaly variety the Hun idea to
the contrary. In fact, I suspect that quite a
number of the officers and men from these two
States have not only attended the higher
schools of learning, and moved in the more
polite circles of society, but have even invaded
the classical halls of learning in the New Eng-
land States and carried off honors.

Now, I am truly sorry that the supposedly
educated gentlemen from New England have
taken the appellation as an insult and feel so
humiliated by associating with Indians and
ignorant plainmen. For I have been highly
impressed with the good qualities and learn-
ing of these men from the far Eastern States
and their Americanism, which latter I rank
more than anything else in the present emer-
gency. Besides, it seems that all have formed
lasting friendships with us regardless of their
former residence in the States.

I am not unaware of the fact that environ-
ment has a great bearing upon the personality
of the human being. And since these gentle-
men have been in our rough midst for so long
a time they must needs deteriorate. This per-
haps caused the proclamation, which was men-
tioned in your paper.

But inasmuch as the division has been in
Germany for several months, they have had
an opportunity to see not only France and its
delightful portions, but have seen the Rhine
land and the river itself, the hardly less fa-
mous Moselle, and all the old historical scenery.
This, I hope, will somewhat offset the dele-
terious influence that plainmen must have
upon miseducated men. Had they been in
their original units, perhaps they would never
have seen all this. Now, I am trusting, too,
that the more refined atmosphere of the
aesthetic East will soon restore them to their
former state of being.

As for my part, all A.E.F. members who
have done their bit, regardless of place, rank
or previous position in civil life, look good
to me.

M. D. SLOAN,
Cpl., Co. I, 359th Inf., 90th Div.

"SOME SHIP!"

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:

I have read with much interest Sergeant
Thurston's and Corporal McDonough's ac-
counts of the tremendous amounts of mail
certain members of the A.E.F. received.
They failed to speak of how it was trans-
ported across the Atlantic; therefore, as a
member of the marine profession, I feel right-
eously indignant. I was born in the hull of an
old steamboat and have been steamboating
ever since, and you may credit my story as
authentic and true in every detail.

The boat that carried this mail was the
"Jim Johnson." Those vast quantities of
mail were insufficient to serve as ballast for
her.

The "Jim Johnson" was built in sections on
the plan of the famous "Heckman Hinged
Hull." She was equipped with 50 hinges, so
she could make a short turn like a freight go-
ing around a curve. This feature made it pos-
sible for her to turn around in the Gulf of
Mexico.

The Leviathan and Titanic were built to
sore as her lifeboats, but the sparrows began
building in them, so, to maintain her spick and
span appearance, they were lowered and cast
adrift.

When the "Jim Johnson" first came to New
Orleans she made so much smoke the chickens
went to roost at noon, thinking it was night,
and the sun was obscured for three days
thereafter.

Her smokestacks were so tall that 68 days
clapsed after her fires were pulled before the
smoke could pass out of them. There was an
auto racetrack around each funnel, and a Ford
would burn four gallons of gasoline while
making one round on high. We also had a
nice baseball diamond on top of the pilot
house with a grandstand capable of seating
17,000 fans, which was nearly half of the crew,
off watch in the afternoon.

The captain was a great fisherman. I re-
member when we were at Baton Rouge he
tried to catch the famous "Big Tavern Cat-
fish" by tying a five-ton anchor to 2,000 feet
of steel cable and baiting his hook with a team
of four-year-old mules. The fish swallowed the
bait, but broke the line and got away.

The head gaby only allowed her to pass
through the Panama Canal once because she
stopped to unload her forward hatch at Seattle
before the stern cleared the first locks of the
canal.

The mate had a turnip patch around the
base of the flag staff, and one night I left the
gate open, and Betsy, our pet cow, got in, ate
a large hole in one of the nicest corn heads,
and then crawled into the hole and gave birth to
216 pigs. I was fired for carelessness.

Corporal Nikolai, of this company, was
clerk on the "Jim Johnson." He worked 16
hours a day writing up the crew's pay checks.
In one month he saved nine barrels of ink by
not dotting his i's and crossing his t's.

HOW WOUNDED YANK IS TREATED FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME

Private John Smith Finds Many Experts Working for His Comfort

20,000 SENT BACK MONTHLY

Uncle Sam's Long Arm Provides Best Possible Conditions for Nephews Overseas

One hundred and twenty-nine thousand sick and wounded Yanks have made the journey from the battle front, the advanced section and the S.O.S. to their own homes back in America from the time the A.E.F. came to France up to the beginning of this May.

With the A.E.F. fast disappearing westward, the medical map in the office of the Chief Surgeon at Tours now shows that less than 400 wounded Yanks remain in the hospitals of France, all of whom will be home within the next 60 days, according to present estimates.

In accomplishing this task of speeding thousands of helpless soldiers back home, the Medical Department utilized an endless moving chain of ambulance hospital trains, barges and specially adapted ocean transports, working with a succession of hospital centers strung from the front areas to the seaports of France.

When Pvt. John Smith was found during the St. Mihiel offensive with a shattered thigh, he was taken to the battalion aid station, which was the first step of the journey which eventually took him back to America. Under similar conditions, thousands of wounded and sick Yanks made the same journey, at all times under the attention of a member of the Medical Department—from battle front to home.

First Stage of the Trip

After Private Smith's thigh was shattered, it was several hours before the stretcher bearers located him and carried him to the battalion aid station, where there were many of his comrades, some more, others less fortunate than he.

There the surgeons attended him. An assistant gave him an injection of anti-tetanus serum and rapidly marked some micrographs on his forehead. "This'll keep you from getting the lockjaw," one of them laconically remarked. He was then ready to form one of a long conveyance to go to the rear. At nightfall he was on his way back to the divisional field hospitals with many other comrades.

Several kilometers brought Private Smith and his comrades to the location of the field hospitals, where they became a part of an endless reception line. The patients were distributed to different hospitals in accordance with their conditions. Some went to the gas section; others, purely medical cases, to a section devoted to the care of the sick.

They took Private Smith to the surgical hospital, where his splint was examined to see whether it was properly applied. Other men who had come back with wounds of the anti-tetanus serum were given it at the field hospital. Every one received a dose of it, if he had any injury, no matter how slight. The forehead marking was made with a pen, showing that he received the preventative and to enable the doctors at the field hospitals to tell quickly who had been missed.

Very little time was spent on the men in the field hospitals, because casualties were always occurring, and each man who was injured had to have a look-in for him. The injured who could not be moved were operated on at the field hospitals and kept there until it was safe for them to travel by ambulance back to the evacuation hospitals. Special operating teams of doctors and nurses were sent up to the front to care for those gravely wounded.

En Route for Toul

On the same night Private Smith was added to another conveyance and placed in an ambulance which was to carry him to the large group of evacuation hospitals in Toul, about 25 kilometers to the south.

Those large casernes were a heap of solid comfort to him. It had been months since he had anything like a bed, and he was sleeping. At Toul the patients went through the sorting process again, and then were assigned to hospitals. On the surgical side, wherein Private Smith was carried, he rapidly experienced the removal of all grime of the battlefield.

When he awakened, there was a constant movement in and out of the ward of little patients. One after another they were being taken to the nearby operating room. Groups of patients who had been in the hospital for some days were taken out on wheelchairs to those from other wards and hospitals, brought by ambulance to the loading platform, where they were placed aboard one of the comfortable hospital trains and evacuated further to the rear.

Private Smith found himself shortly in a large room where everything was rapidly moving. Along both sides of the room were rows of operating tables, around which were silently but busily working white-gowned doctors and nurses. No sooner was a patient removed from an operating table than another took his place.

Private Smith's turn came, and after several deep inhalations of pungent ether, he was in the land of forgetfulness.

17,000 Patients in One Hospital

Large hospital centers are located along the divergent rail routes from Toul to the embarkation points, and the curiosity of all the wounded Yanks was aroused as to which one they might go. Some of these hospital centers had as many as 17,000 patients in them.

Up to the signing of the armistice, 6,000 sick and wounded officers and 200,000 sick and wounded enlisted men were carried from evacuation hospitals to one of the hospitals further back by hospital trains.

By hospital train Private Smith was taken to the hospital center at Mars, where his long wire splint, which enabled him being moved about, was succeeded by an other type swung by cords from an overhead framework attached to the bed.

In the case of Private Smith, his stay at the Mars hospital was longer than anticipated. Eventually the board of medical officers passed on his case and he was classified "D," or grouped among those who, it was thought, would be better off at home.

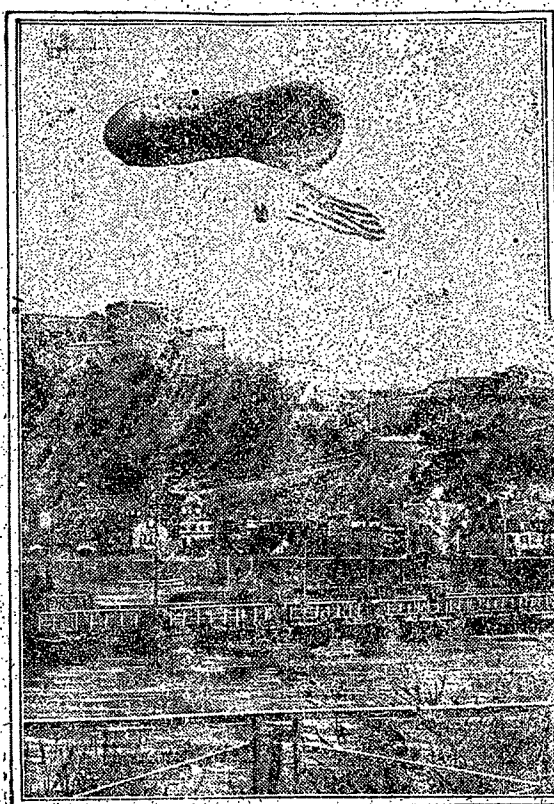
Homeward Bound!

Then came the second trip by hospital train. He had no more to do but wait for the homeward bound, with only one more stop before embarking on the Atlantic.

All patients destined for the States went either to Base Section 1 at St. Nazaire, or Base Section 2 at Beau Desert, near Bordeaux, for final preparation for the boat trip. In Base Section 2 there is a large group of American hospitals, with a maximum capacity of 10,000 patients, and another large hospital of 2,000 beds in the city itself. At St. Nazaire, the hospital center, which prepared most of the patients who were sent to Base Section 1, has a bed capacity of about 8,000.

At St. Nazaire, the patient had to be put in condition to stand the ocean travel, so it was sometimes several weeks before a wounded Yank could be released. His medical history had to be completed at St. Nazaire in order that the surgeons into whose hands he fell when he reached home would have an intelligent idea of what his condition had been and how to continue his treatment. The Navy decided what different classes of patients a particular boat would hold, depending upon the sick-bay capacity. Each boat is given a rated capacity and when it reaches the embarkation port, the

THE FLAG ON EHRENBREITSTEIN



THE FORTRESS of Ehrenbreitstein, Germany, is built on a lofty, precipitous rock, 400 feet high, at a point where the Moselle flows into the Rhine. The rock was once the site of a Roman fort, said to have been built in the time of the Emperor Julian.

The American flag, which flies from the highest point on the fort, represents the final objective of the A.E.F. It remains flying there, while the force that put it there is slowly but surely breaking up and preparing to go home.

Ehrenbreitstein has been the scene of many battles and sieges, particularly during the Thirty Years' War. It was besieged by the French in 1793, and starved into surrender. At the Peace of Lunéville it was decided to blow its defenses to pieces.

At the Second Peace of Paris, however, the French were forced to pay the Prussian Government 15,000,000 francs for its restoration, and from 1815-1825 it was scientifically reconstructed, being considered, after its completion, the strongest fortress in Europe after Gibraltar.

When, after William I and Bismarck had pushed the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

Though a large portion was always kept there, the garrison marched out, with flags flying, just before the Americans occupied it.

When the German frontiers beyond the Rhine by taking Alsace-Lorraine from France, the fortress, no longer a border defense, was permitted to fall into decay.

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Between its jagged summits
And ruined castles gray,
Between its clambering vineyards
And orchards white with May,
The rushing Rhine rolls seaward
And, hushed by Coblenz tower,
A flag on Ehrenbreitstein
Upon that tide locks down.

Its stripes of white and crimson
Are hushed forth on high;
Its starry field of azure
Seems part of God's own sky.
By winds that touched his flag
When Caesar's legions came
The flag on Ehrenbreitstein
Is fanned to rippling flame.

Slow it in the city
The passing, townfolk stare
With eyes of unseeing anger
To see it waving there;
Where once the Prussian war lord
Gazed forth across the land
And dreamed the world lay conquered
Beneath his iron hand.

What make ye of that banner,
Ye folk of Coblenz town?
What think ye of the field flags
That trail from the ramparts frown?
And know ye all the meaning
Of the blue and red and white
That waves from Ehrenbreitstein,
And read ye its secret?

Saint George's cross is floating
Over the roofs of Mayence,
The Tricolor is flown;
But now between them flutters
Fair freedom's final sign,
The New World's starry banner
Above the German Rhine.

'Because ye dreamed that terror
'Could stay the arm of right;
That steel was more than honor,
'And justice, less than might,
Our Attila-like Western legions
'Have put your hosts to rout;
And set on Ehrenbreitstein
The flag ye dared to flout.

OLDEST YANKS, SHORTEST YANKS AND OTHER—EST YANKS

The "oldest man in the Army" contest is waxing hot.

"Dad" W. E. Ellis, who was a member of the 5th Maryland Infantry, 30 years ago, tried hard to take the record for the 13th Veterinary Corps with his age of 18 years 8 months, and a hunting license to prove it, but Company B, 57th Engineers, wins the honor. Sgt. Daniel Gould heads his list of ten veritable grandpas of the A.E.F. with an age of 57. The others are:

Sgt. L. E. Probst	53
Cpl. Mike Ryan	53
Sgt. J. R. Harnett	51
Cpl. M. A. Dillard	51
Pvt. J. R. Dodson	50
Cook Ellis Dolton	49
Cpl. Frank Douglas	48
Cpl. George Ward	48
M. E. Frank Strong	47
Aggregate age	592

Bakery Company 301 forges to the top of the Army—Estis this week with the certified claim of an average deposit with the Quartermaster of \$103.39, made by 91.3 per cent of the members of the company.

In addition, this company claims that every man in the outfit except one has an allotment, and that 38 per cent of its members completed payment on the Third Liberty Loan since arrival in France.

The record of the 109th Ammunition Train is also topped by Company A, 34th Service Battalion, claiming deposits of \$53.17 per man, with a total of \$10,455.84 in the hands of the company.

Company D, 18th Engineers, claims three men over 60, with an aggregate age of 210 years. Only names and figures are given, but the company claims to have a gold-hatted messkit until they give more dope.

The sleepiest Yanks are in for a long call on Morpheus. The members of the 375th Aero Squadron will back up Abe Levie for 5,000 francs, kopecks or marks, claiming that "Diamond" as they call him, is the only man in the A.E.F. that ever wore out eight olive drab blankets and never complained of bed sores after that trip.

France's record of a few weeks ago is also questioned by Motor Transport Company 307. They are willing to stake their last franc on Sgt. Norman.

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been transferred, and he wants a tin medal on route to camp. He was on no list, and he stuck around until they put him in klinki and made a soldier out of him.

On June 3, 1917, while stationed at Göttingen, Pa., Sgt. Richard E. Willis, now Lieutenant, Company L, 126th Infantry, was issued a pair of field shoes, size 8 1/2 EE, by Company K, 4th Infantry. He has worn them continuously, through Camp Dix, hiked with them through part of England, trained with them in France, fought with them on the front, maneuvered in them on the Rhine, and is now marking time with them at Brest. This latter exercise, he claims, is harder on hobnails than any work they have done yet. If the boot does not hit the harbor soon he will have a two-year record with them.

The chow-line speed record, claimed by General Mess Hall No. 2, Reserve Camp, Montclair, is knocked all hollow this week in a letter from one of the mess mob at Hall No. 1, Camp No. 1, St. Nazaire. The day and night rolls at that kitchen show a total of 205 men, and during the month of February they fed an average of 7,556 men per meal. The time consumed in serving 8,143 men from the moment they first reached the serving tables until the last man was served was 42 minutes.

"A Casual" claims that he has been in France over a year and his spirals have never come down. He also claims that he has seen three of his old buddies sail for home since he has been transferred.

Miss Doris Hutchins, of Honolulu, a Y.M.C.A. worker at Biarritz, claims the record as the first member of the A.E.F. to take a dip in the Atlantic surf this season; to wit, March 7.

Cook Fred J. Schmidt, Base Hospital 21, begs that he be given a medal for being the CANT READ LINE.

stating that Sergeant Mumsheff, to whom that title was given in the issue of February 21, is just six months behind time. Schmidt writes that his boy was born in France on July 17, 1918.

Sgt. Ernest Filer, of the Soldiers' Actors' Section, challenges any one to train more animals than he. He holds the title of the most successful animal trainer in the world.

When Yankee Doodle learns to parlez-vous Français, he can say: "Donnez-moi tout sweet."

CRESCA Figs
a mange.
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5 Edouard VII Street
Opposite Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau
American Chairs
Shoe Shine
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Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
LONDON NEW YORK PARIS BORDEAUX

Desire to present through the columns
of the closing issues of the Stars and
Stripes, their congratulations to the
members of the American Expeditionary
Forces, and their best wishes for a
speedy and safe return home.

PARIS OFFICE: 41, Boulevard Haussmann

NEW A.E.F. GROWING UP IN ST. NAZAIRE

It Doesn't Dress Regulation and It Is Way Below Army Age, Too

A second A.E.F. is being potted and pampered, persuaded and coddled into being composed of soldierly individuals, always observant of military rules and discipline. Lieut. Col. W. B. Meister, who used to spend all his time directing the functions of Base Hospital No. 101, situated near St. Nazaire, is now assigned as commanding officer of the recruits, in addition to his present duties.

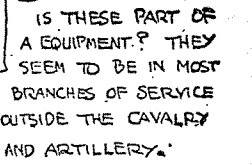
But the recruits haven't any more respect, of course, from a military standpoint, for their C.O. than for a buck private who happens to be passing. This new A.E.F. doesn't stand any formations, the members roll whenever they desire, even though a top kick, thus called "Pipe down," they don't cut out of mess kits, nor do they ever get detailed to K.P. or guard duty.

Why? Because they don't rate it. They are the sons of two members of the enlisted personnel of Base Hospital No. 101, and one of them is about a month old and the other is 11 days his senior. Their presence is all a part of a plan evolved by Colonel Meister for the care of mothers and wives of members of the A.E.F.

One of 'Em's Named Taps

These first two babies will probably forget

—By WALLGREN



**ALLAH PRESERVE US,
WHAT CAN THIS BE?**

Arabs Due for Jolt From Tractors Sent to Tunis by A. E. F.

When the Arab, facing the east with his knees on the sands of the Sahara, raises his bowed head to see a hideously colored, fire-

splitting monster lumbering toward him, one of these days, it will require more than the assurance of his fellow tribesmen who have been oversens in the great war to make him believe what he looks at is nothing more than a machine to draw the plough and other outliners through the soil. But he

A number of these caterpillars were shipped from the Ordnance depot at Givères last week and the remainder from Bordeaux. They vary in type from the small

The caterpillars and tractors were used for drawing heavy guns into position. Since then they have been concentrated at Givères as the combat divisions turned them in. There are now 631 machines waiting disassembled at Givères.

The 10-ton, 55-horse-power type is said to have proved such a success during the war that they are to be shipped to St. Nazaire to the reserve depot and will probably eventually go back to the United States.


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Before They

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Company



OR ALL
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Our

NEW ADDRESSES

MAIL

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